hairs different from that found in *Haemagogus;* the fringed scales on the 8th abdominal segment are also unlike those of any known *Haemagogus* species.

F. W. Edwards (2) page 179, tentatively assigned three Oriental *Finlaya* species to his "Group C (Oriental species, perhaps belonging to *Heizmannia*)" [Ludlow, 1905]. These are *Haemagogus* (?) *achaetae* Leic. 1908; *H.* (?) *discrepans* Edwards, 1922; and *H.* (?) *tripunctatus* Theobald, 1908. This was in 1932, before males of *Heizmannia* were known. Barraud (3) page 299, gives a figure of the male terminalia of *Heizmannia covelli,* which shows that this genus has affinities with the Sabethini, and not, so far as the writer knows, with *Aedes* or *Haemagogus.* As the males of *achaetae, discrepans,* and *tripunctatus* are still unknown, the most reasonable course is to refer them tentatively to *Heizmannia,* as Edwards did.

It is therefore concluded, contrary to the contention of Vargas (1), that *pulchriventer* and its allies, which are included in the Oriental species of *Finlaya* by Knight and Marks (4), should not be placed in *Haemagogus,* which is a strictly neotropical genus.

References

1. Vargas, L., 1950, Los subgéneros de *Aedes.* Downsomyia N. subg. Rev. Inst. Salub. y Enferm. Trop. (Mexico) v. 11 (1), pp. 61-69.
2. Edwards, F. W., 1932, Genera Insectorum, Fasc. 194, Fam. Culicidae. P. Wytsman, Brussels.
3. Barraud, P. J., 1934, Fauna of British India, v. 5, Diptera, Fam. Culicidae. Taylor and Francis, London.
4. Knight, K. L., and Marks, E. N., 1952, An annotated checklist of the mosquitoes of the subgenus *Finlya,* genus *Aedes.* Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. v. 101, pp. 513-574.

THE CORRECT NAME FOR A PEST OF CACAO

(Lepidoptera, Stenomidae)

Zetesima baliandra (Meyrick), new combination

Stenoma baliandra Meyrick, Exotic Microlepidoptera, 1:442, 1915; (British Guiana).

Zetesima theobromae Busck, Ins. Ins. Mens., 8:88, 1920; (Dutch Guiana). (New Synonymy.)

A study of Meyrick's type of *baliandra* in the British Museum (Natural History), and of Busck's type of *theobromae* in the U. S. National Museum, revealed that the two names apply to a single species. Since this insect has been reported

as a serious pest of Cacao in Dutch Guiana and Peru it is desirable to provide the correct name.

As pointed out by Busck, the venation of this species is typical of *Zetesima* but the genitalia are atypical. Both male and female show an affinity to *Cerconota* and eventually a new genus may be required for *baliandra*.

Distribution.—Brazil, British Guiana, French Guiana, Dutch Guiana, Peru.—J. F. Gates Clarke, *U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.*

ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON
634TH REGULAR MEETING, MARCH 4, 1954

The Entomological Society of Washington held its 634th regular meeting on Thursday, March 4, 1954 in room 43 of the U. S. National Museum, attended by 40 members and 26 visitors. President A. B. Gurney called the meeting to order at 8:00 P.M., and the minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The Society elected the following persons to membership:

Charles R. Rosenberger, Jr., Section on Medical Entomology, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Md.

Charles D. Hyslop, Agricultural Research Service, Plant Quarantine Branch, 1254th A. T. Group, M.A.T.S., Washington 25, D. C.

John G. Barker, 104 6th Ave., Radford, Va.

Professor Herbert Osborn, honorary member of the Society, is to celebrate his 98th birthday on March 19, announced President Gurney. A letter of congratulations will be sent to Professor Osborn by the Society.

President Gurney told the Society of the death of Dr. C. L. Marlatt, honorary president of the Society, at his Washington home on March 2. An obituary will be published in a later issue of the Proceedings.

A note on the "electrochemical production of insects" was given by Dr. Campbell. This is an account published in 1837 in the *Annals of Electricity*, vol. 1, p. 242; it sounds ridiculous today.

On the regular program Ernestine B. Thurman, Division of International Health, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, told of "Establishing of a Training Center for Malaria Control Technical Assistance in Thailand." Before 1950 more than 40,000 persons died annually from malaria in Thailand, malaria being the leading cause of death in the nation of over 18,000,000 population. Upon a request from Thailand, American cooperation was begun in 1951 for the extension of the Thai malaria and filariasis control program with the services of advisers and the provision of equipment, insecticides, and anti-malaria drugs. Cooperation was begun under the Special Technical and Economic Mission of the Mutual Security Agency. Hyperendemic areas were rendered virtually free of malaria after three years of con-